

**Land Off Broadlands Way, Bixley Farm,
Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/10/1756

HER Ref: RMA 030

Archaeological Excavation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(October 2011)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land off Broadland Way, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk IP4 5SU

Client: Chater Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/10/1756

Development: Erection of 55 residential unit- 42 retirement homes & 13 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 9 August, 2011

HER Ref: RMA 030

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-112309

Grid ref: TM 2070 4456

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Summary: Rushmere St Andrew, land off Broadlands Way (RMA 030, TM 2070 4456) Following an evaluation which recorded a single pit of early Neolithic date on a c1 hectare area of former heath land an area 20m x 20m was stripped of top and subsoil centred on this prehistoric feature. However this small scale excavation did not reveal any further dateable deposits with the only features being a small, shallow scoop and three probable animal burrows (John Newman Archaeological Services for Chater Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Following the evaluation trenching of a 0.914h plot of land at Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew (see Fig. 1) prior to a mixed residential development under application C/10/1756 the landowner and developer Chater Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services to complete the archaeological programme of works. The evaluation results are detailed in the relevant report (Newman, 2011) and in the main found very little evidence for past activity on what was until relatively recently open heath land used largely for grazing sheep. However in trench 12 in the north central part of the site a shallow pit containing two sherds of early Neolithic pottery was revealed and fully excavated. Therefore as features of this early date are relatively rare and represent very fragile archaeological deposits a further Brief and Specification (see Appendix II) for an archaeological excavation was set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to finally complete the programme of works and thereby gain discharge of the relevant planning condition. The excavation being specified as a minimum 20m x 20m area centred on the early Neolithic feature noted above with resources to expand this initial area as results dictated and until a safe decision could be made that further archaeological features were unlikely to be present.

1.2 The evaluation report (Newman *ibid.*) outlines in more detail the background to the site; its topography and what can be deduced about its archaeological and historical potential from existing records and historic maps. In brief, and as noted above, the area of this site was close to or part of Rushmere Heath until the mid 20th century when suburban growth on the eastern side of Ipswich gradually enveloped it. The site, which has a gentle south-easterly aspect with a high point at c33m OD at its north-western corner which drops to c30m OD to the south-east, largely has a glaciofluvial background made up of easily drained sand with flints which changes to a silty sand in the south-eastern quarter.

2. Excavation methodology

2.1 The specified, initial, excavation area of 20m x 20m (see Fig. 2) centred on the shallow pit (0002) found during the evaluation was mechanically stripped of top and subsoil by a large 360 machine equipped with a 2m wide ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision with the weather conditions being dry and sunny. As found in the evaluation top and subsoil depths were slightly less deep towards the northern edge of the site and over the excavation area topsoil depth increased from 250mm to 300mm from north to south and subsoil depth from 50mm to 100mm. The upcast spoil was stockpiled around the edges of the excavation area and this was also examined as the stripping progressed.

2.2 The exposed yellowish orange sand with flints glaciofluvial deposit exposed over the excavation area was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the excavation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. Four small features (0004, 0006, 0008 & 0010) were identified, sectioned and then fully excavated and recorded. Finally the corners of the excavation area were recorded in relation to existing mapped details and a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) and monochrome film was taken of the exposed area and features revealed.

2.3 When the specified minimum excavation area of 20m x 20m was fully stripped and had been thoroughly examined for archaeological features and these features excavated and characterised Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Conservation Team was consulted and it was confirmed that soil stripping could cease in light of the negative results in terms of features or deposits of any significance.

3. Results

3.1 The four small features that were revealed all lay in the northern half of the 20m x 20m soil stripped area. A full context list with feature descriptions for the site is attached as Appendix III while the site plan (including pit 0002 from the evaluation) and feature sections is included as Fig. 3 and for images of the excavation see Appendix I. Three of the features (0006, 0008 & 0010) were very similar in form, fill and size being 'tear drop' shaped with one end being somewhat wider and deeper than the other with the base of each rising gently to the narrow end. The length of these three features ranged between 2000mm and 1600mm with the width at their broadest points varying from 740mm to 900mm with a depth range at this point from 250mm to 300mm. At the narrow end of the three features the width varied between 500mm and 560mm with the depth here being between 100mm and 180mm. In each case the fill within each of these three features (0006/0007, 0008/0009 & 0010/0011) was a very similar pale to mid brown sand with occasional small yellow sand pockets. The fourth feature identified (0004) was a small, elongated scoop which was 1000mm along its main, east-west axis, 400mm wide at the mid-point and only 100mm deep. The fill (0005) within this scoop was a pale brown sand. No finds were recovered from any of the features excavated and the only finds seen in the stripped top and subsoil were small brick or tile fragments of recent date.

3.2 Interpretation of the four excavated features has to rely on examining their shape and form with the three similarly shaped features (0006, 0008 & 0010) most likely being animal burrows with the narrow, shallower end being the entry run into the wider and deeper base of the burrow. The remaining feature, a shallow linear scoop (0004), could be the vestige of a shallow trough excavated at some point in the past by hand but equally could be the base of another natural feature; perhaps part of another burrow or even where a large tree root has penetrated into the top of the sand below the subsoil.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The evaluation of the site had already indicated that the density of archaeological features, and therefore evidence for past human activity, was very low as is common with other areas of heath land which have in the main been used largely for grazing sheep. No archaeological finds of any significance were recovered from the excavation with all of the four features that were revealed having a sterile sandy fill with at least three likely to be of a natural origin. It is therefore apparent that the single pit (0002) of early Neolithic date found during the evaluation is an isolated feature most probably representing some peripheral activity away from contemporary settlement areas. Such a conclusion for the site being supported by the environmental evidence recovered from the early Neolithic pit (0002) which Fryer described as being 'particularly sparse....probably derived from scattered or wind-blown detritus' (*ibid. P7*).

4.2 Finally from the results of the evaluation and subsequent small scale excavation it can be concluded that the planned development at this site off Broadlands Way will not impact on significant archaeological deposits.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. RMA 030.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Ian Chater and Graham from SEH for their help on site and to Sue Holden for preparing figures 2 & 3).

Refs:

Newman J A 2011 'Land Off Broadland Way, Bixley Farm, Rushmere St Andrew, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report.'

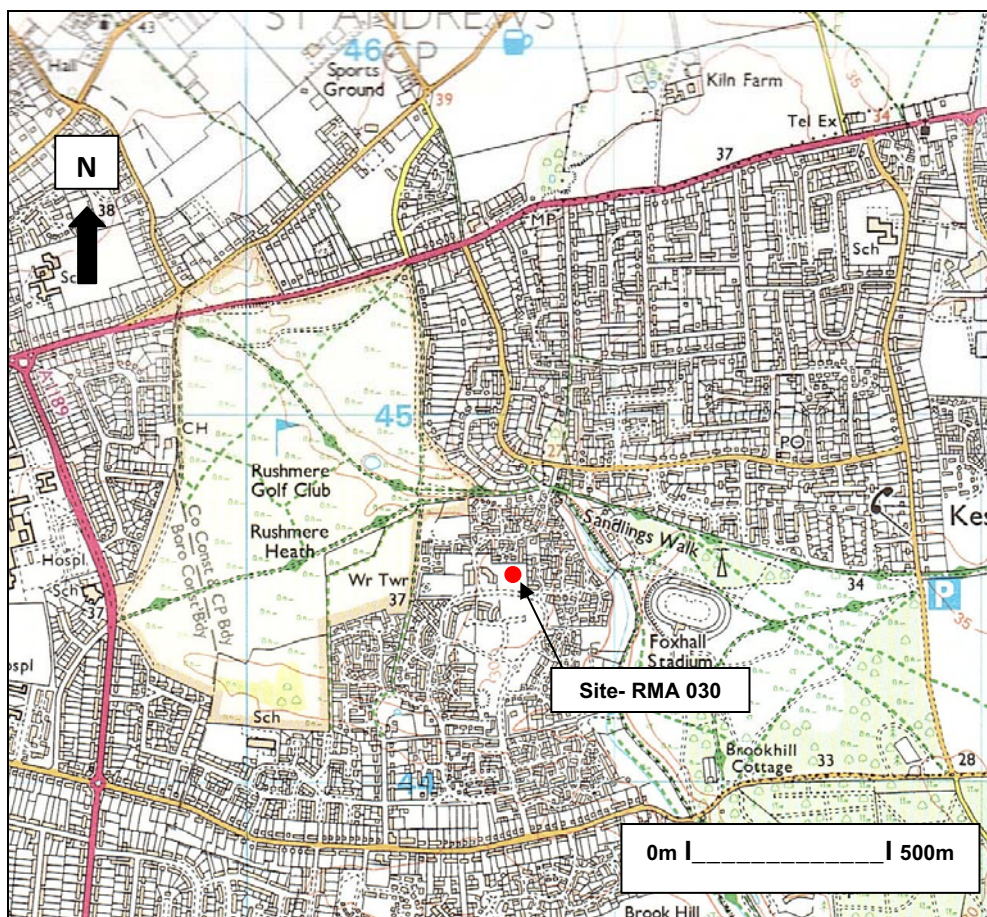


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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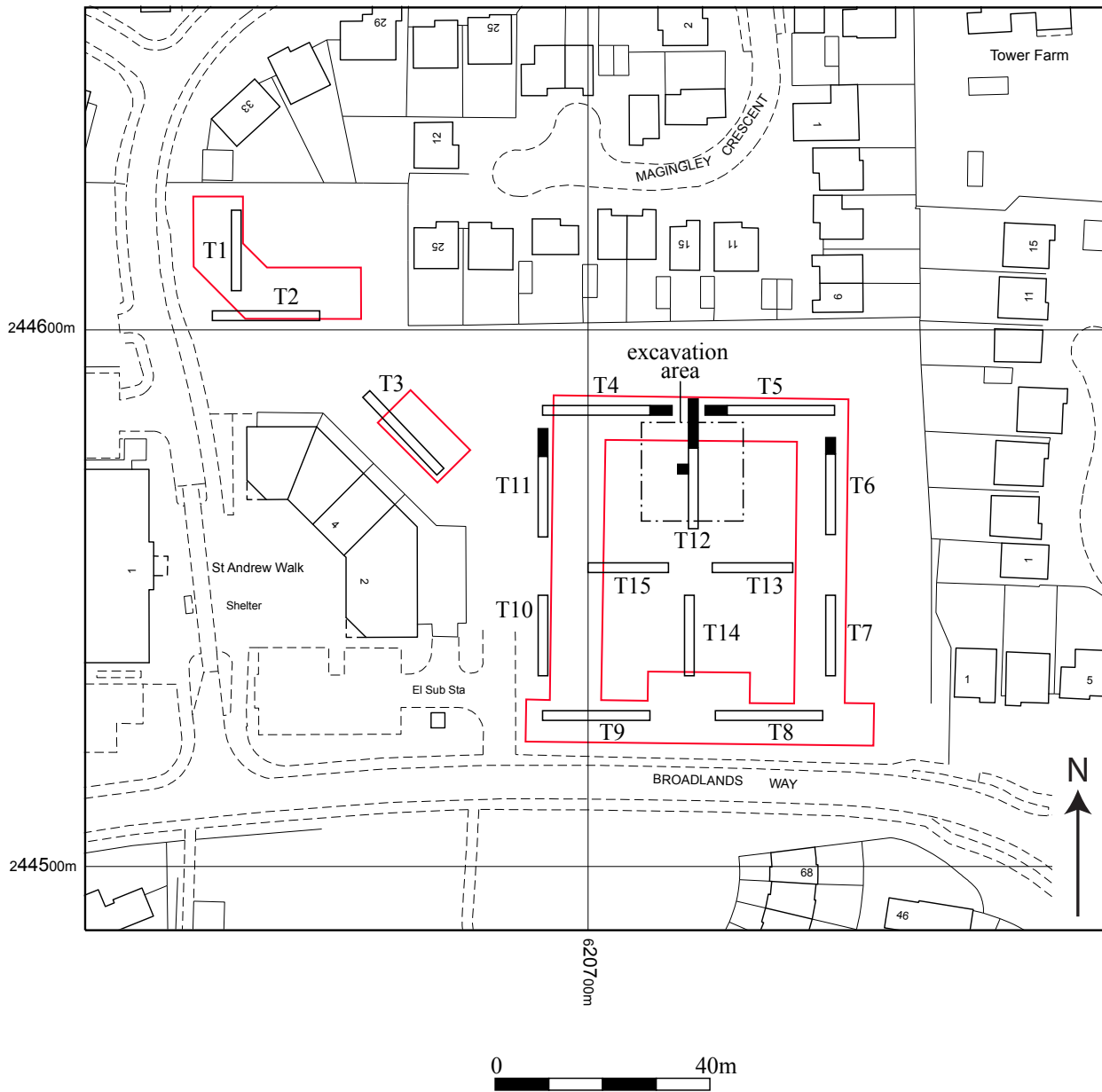


Fig.2: Excavation area in relation to evaluation trenches.
 (Ordnance Survey©Crown copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Licence no:100049722)
 Proposed building footprints outlined in red.

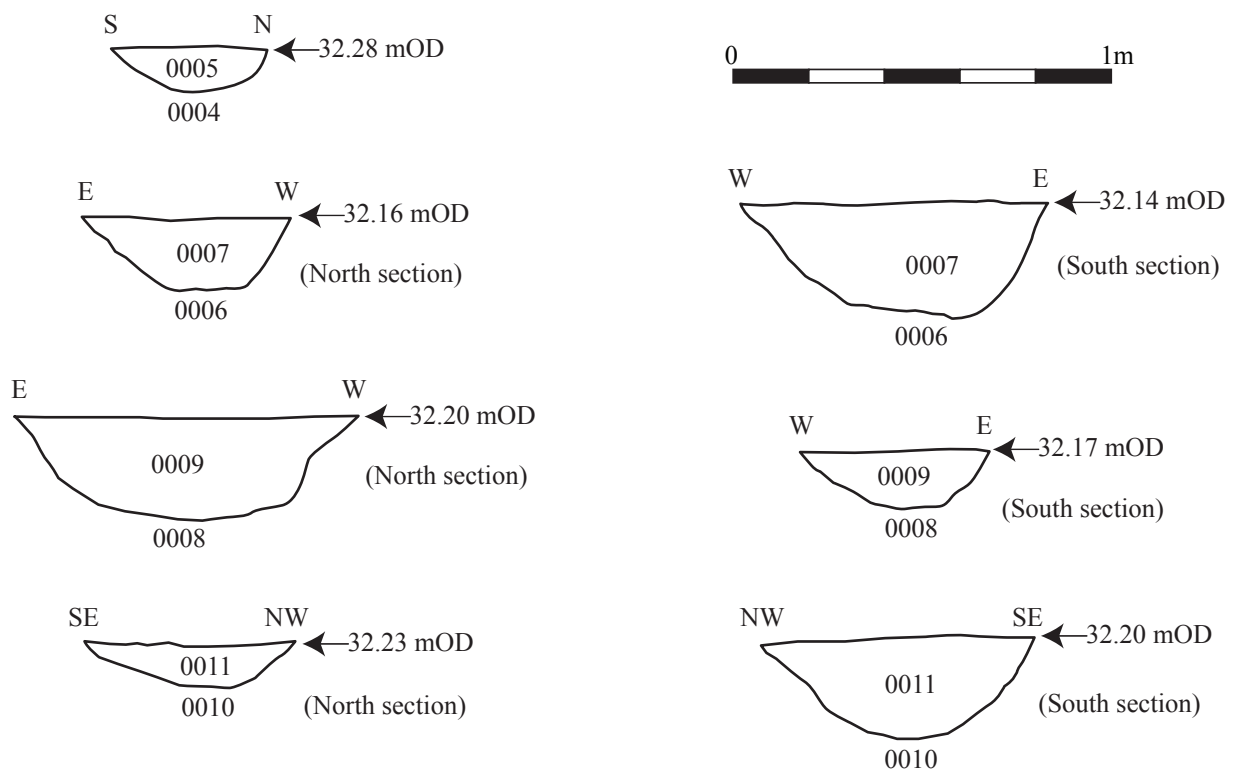
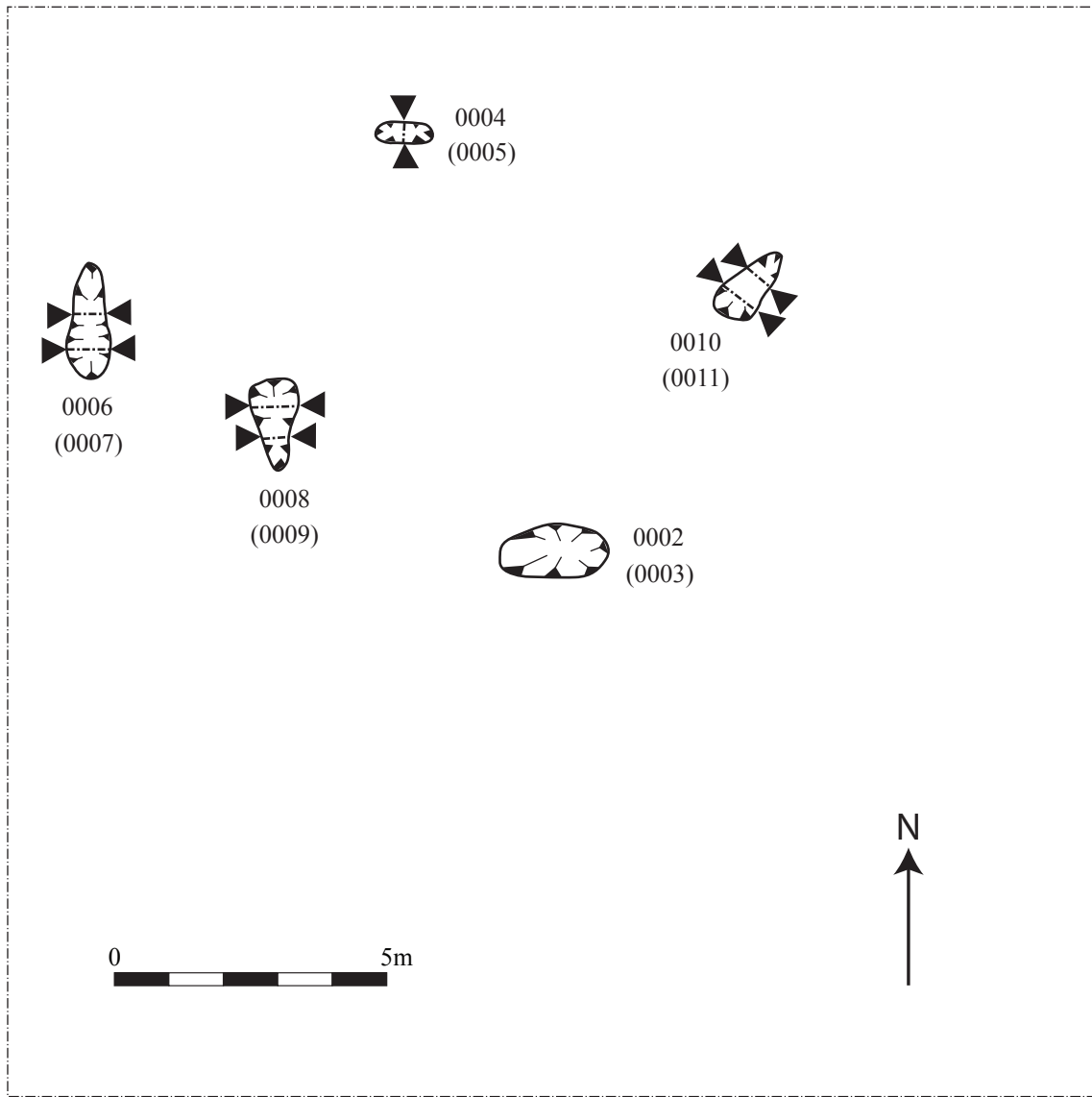


Fig. 3: Plan and sections.

Appendix I- Images



Excavation area from southwest



Scoop 004 from north



Burrow 0006 from west



Burrow 0008 from west



Burrow 0010 from south

9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Excavation

LAND TO EAST OF BIXLEY FARM DISTRICT CENTRE, RUSHMERE ST ANDREW (C/10/1756)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/10/1756) for the erection of 55 residential units on land adjacent east of Bixley Farm District Centre, Rushmere St Andrew (TM 207 445). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site, which measures 0.914 ha. in size, is located on the north side of Broadlands Way. The soils are deep sand, derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift at c.30–35.00m OD.
- 1.1 A trenched archaeological evaluation has been undertaken in June 2011 by John Newman Archaeological Services (Report July 2011; RMA 030) in advance of the new development. The investigation defined a single pit containing Neolithic pottery in Trench 12. This feature is indicative of further occupation deposits of this period within the immediate vicinity.
- 1.2 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Full archaeological excavation is required prior to development of an area measuring, initially, 20.00m x 20.00m centred on the archaeological feature defined in the evaluation. If archaeological features are defined within close proximity of the edge of this stripped area (which indicate that features extend beyond the limit of the stripped area), a contingency will required in order to extend the area of archaeological investigation.

- 2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in

accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.65 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 741225
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 21 July 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix III- Context list- RMA 030

Context	Stage	Type	Pt of	F/S	Description	Spot date
0001	Eval	U/S			Unstratified finds	
0002	Eval	Pit	0002		Shallow pit in T12 in the north central part of the site, dimensions 2150mm (E-W) x 1000mm (N-S) x 240mm deep with a gentle, rounded profile	
0003	Eval	Fill	0002	F/S	Pale/mid brown sandy fill to pit 0002, sampled and two sherds recovered	E Neo
0004	Exc	Scoop	0004		Shallow east-west aligned scoop/small elongated pit, dimensions 1000mm (E-W) x 400mm (N-S) x 100mm deep	?
0005	Exc	Fill	0004	-	Pale brown sandy fill to scoop 0004, no finds	
0006	Exc	Burrow	0006	-	Probable animal burrow, on a north-south alignment, 'tear drop' shaped, 2000mm long (N-S) by 800mm across (E-W) & 300mm deep at the southern end and 560mm (E-W) across & 180mm deep at the northern end	?
0007	Exc	Fill	0006	-	Pale/mid brown sandy fill with occasional small yellow sand pockets	
0008	Exc	Burrow	0008		Probable animal burrow, on a north-south alignment, 'tear drop' shaped, 1700mm long (N-S) by 500mm across (E-W) & 150mm deep at the southern end and 900mm (E-W) across & 250mm deep at the northern end	?
0009	Exc	Fill	0008	-	Pale/mid brown sandy fill with occasional small yellow sand pockets	
0010	Exc	Burrow	0010		Probable animal burrow, on a northeast-southwest alignment, 'tear drop' shaped, 1600mm long (NE-SW) by 740mm across (NW-SE) & 270mm deep at the southern end and 560mm (NW-SE) across & 100mm deep at the northern end	?
0011	Exc	Fill	0010	-	Pale brown sandy fill	